

## REQUIREMENT FOR STUDENT RAINING LEARNED BY CABLE

College of Hawaii Learns of Curriculum To Be Established and Hours Required

EXEMPT FROM DRAFT WHILE IN SERVICE

Special Ability Must Be Shown By Students Or They Will Lose This Advantage

Details of the requirements and the curriculum for the Students Army Training Corps which have been awaited ever since press wireless messages told of the selection of the College of Hawaii for the establishment of such a corps have been received by President A. L. Dean of the college in a cable message from Washington. It is now possible for the college to proceed with plans for the putting of the program in operation. The message was sent by Educational Director MacLachlan and reads:

"In the curriculum of the Students Army Training Corps the average number of hours each week will be as follows:

"Military subjects, including practical instruction, theoretical military instruction, and physical training—11 hours.

"Allied subjects, including lectures, recitations, laboratory instructions, and the necessary preparation therefor—48 hours.

"Each hour of lecture or recitation will ordinarily require two hours of supervised study.

"The hours above set forth have reference to the normal course.

"In the case of students who have pursued for at least one year at an approved institution studies as selected from the following list:

"English, French, German, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, geography, topography and map making, meteorology, astronomy, hygiene, sanitation, descriptive geometry, mechanical and freehand drawing, surveying, economics, accounting, history, international law, military law and government; permission may be granted for the recognition of an additional subject of not more than one subject outside the above list, provided that it occupies not more than three hours a week in lectures and recitations, with corresponding time for study.

"In the case of technical and professional schools provision will be made for approving general programs of study containing subjects other than those included in the former part of the program.

**Special Preparation**

"In preparation for the chemical warfare service, the medical corps, the engineer corps, the ordnance corps, or other technical branches of the service, the committee on education and special training may authorize a reduction in the hours of military instruction (including practical military instruction, theoretical military instruction and physical training), to not less than six hours a week, provided that the reduction is made good by the substitution of a corresponding number of additional hours of instruction in approved technical subjects.

**Technical Studies**

"Provision will be made for approving general programs as well as technical courses. The allied subjects will ordinarily be the above list of allied subjects.

"The program of study in allied subjects must include a course on the underlying issues of the war. This may be planned as a special war aims course with a minimum of three class room hours a week, with corresponding time for study covering three terms; or the requirement may be met by a course or courses in history, government, economics, philosophy, or modern literature where these courses are so planned as in the opinion of the educational director to accomplish substantially the same purpose.

The department of war has authorized the establishment of Student Army Training Corps in some 250 universities and colleges that require for admission graduation from a four year preparatory school among those in institutions as the College of Hawaii as was reported in news despatches to The Advertiser.

**Serves Double Purpose**

The purposes of the Student Army Training Corps are two-fold: First, "to develop as a military asset the college men of the country"; secondly, "to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status."

A student enters the Student Army Training Corps by voluntary induction. He thereby becomes a member of the United States Army; but he will be on furlough status, subject to the call of the President at any time for active service should the necessity arise. He will be provided with uniform and equipment, but will not receive pay. Like other members of the army, he is subject to military discipline until the end of the war.

**Register For Draft**

Members of the Student Army Training Corps, if of draft age, must register with the Draft Board in accordance with its orders. In registering they should state in their questionnaires that they are already in military service. They will then be placed automatically in Class V.D. They will not be called for further service while they remain in the Student Army Training Corps.

Since the purpose of the Student Army Training Corps is not to relieve men of their military duties, but rather to prepare them for special service members must prove by their work that they are worthy of receiving this special training. When, therefore, the day arrives on which they would be drafted were they not already in service, the fact is reported to the president of the college and to the com-

## HARRY IRWIN TO PRACTISE ECONOMY

Attorney General Harry Irwin has decided to dispense with the services of a second deputy attorney general for his staff, for the present, and perhaps for all time during his term of office. One of the results of this decision will obviate the necessity of making a selection for the position from the three applicants: Eugene Murphy, Wai luku, Maui, attorney; A. G. Corrie, another attorney of Hilo, and J. L. Desha, former private secretary of Del egate Kuhio.

However, the reasons for the attorney general's decision are principally economy ones, and not a desire to avoid making the selection as might be suspected. Also the attorney believes that after the rush of taking over of the office has been cleaned up by himself and Deputy Attorney General Lightfoot, the latter will be able to handle the affairs of the Territory without the aid of another attorney.

At present the attorney general and his deputy are rather rushed with legal work, as the office for so long was run alone by former Attorney General A. G. Smith, because of Maj. Ingram Stainback's military duties and the absence of the mainland of Cornell Franklin, now a private in the First Hawaiian regiment.

**Franklin's Salary**

So long as Second Deputy Attorney General Franklin is in the army as a private it will be necessary for the territorial government to pay him about \$270 a month, the difference between his pay as a soldier and the \$300 a month which he received from the Territory.

It follows that in order to get an other deputy the Territory would not only have to pay what it now does to Attorney General Franklin, but also \$300 a month to his substitute, an outlay of practically \$570 for the assistance of one man. After consideration of these facts the attorney general reached his decision to not appoint another deputy at present. He says of his decision:

"Economy enters into it, but not entirely. As an experiment I have decided to see if I can handle the work of the office with one deputy. At least I intend to give the experiment a fair trial and I believe it will work out satisfactorily after we get the work which has collected cleaned up."

Eugene Murphy, one of the applicants for the appointment, is now a candidate for election as senator from Maui, and it is possible that his entrance into the senatorial race may have caused him to withdraw his application for the appointment.

manding officer at the college, who in turn reports it to the adjutant general.

These authorities will then determine whether the student in question should: (a) continue his studies in preparation for work in chemistry, engineering, etc., or (b) should go at once to an officers' training camp, or (c) be assigned to duties in the ordnance, quartermaster, or other staff corps, or (d) be sent to a training camp as private.

A man showing no special ability may expect to be ordered into active service as a private.

Although no definite ruling has as yet been received, it is believed that men who enter the service through the draft cannot later be transferred to the Student Army Training Corps.

Young men liable to military service and qualified for admission should not therefore delay their applications for admission, provided they prefer the Student Army Training Corps, to any other form of the military or naval service. Students under eighteen years of age cannot be legally enlisted, but they will be permitted and encouraged to enroll.

**Work of Members**

The work of members of the Student Army Training Corps entering the college as freshmen will be essentially that of the regular courses as outlined in the catalog. They will, however, be permitted to take but fourteen credit hours instead of the usual sixteen or eighteen hours, but in addition to the academic work they will put in each week eleven actual hours in drill or physical exercise. Two hours of supervised study are required in preparation for each recitation. Members will therefore spend 35 hours each week in work at the college.

The military training will be conducted by an officer detailed to the college for that purpose. At the close of the year's work a limited number of picked men and members of the faculty will be assigned for further training to one of the three special camps for summer training to be held at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill. and Presidio, Cal.

**MANCHESTER, Massachusetts, Aug. 19.**—President Wilson's outing has much improved his health. Today he played the best game of golf of his stay, winning from Dr. Gary T. Grayson, his physician.

While the President and Mrs. Wilson drove along the shore or strolled on the beach and in the woods they were accompanied as usual by secret service men. Less noticeable and observed by but few was the part played by the Marines picked to guard the grounds.

Two hydroplanes searched adjacent waters and at a little distance off the coast two torpedo boat destroyers and a fleet of submarine chasers kept guard.

This watch over the sea was taken because the President and Mrs. Wilson selected a house standing almost at the edge of a promontory that commands a wide view of the sea, and which, in turn, can be plainly seen from some distance out. It was not believed to be beyond the range of possible attack that some certain submarine commander would be tempted to risk his ship to take a shot at so conspicuous a target.

## DEATH KNEEL OF FIFTH REGIMENT SOUNDED BY BAKER

The death knell of the Fifth Regiment, Hawaiian National Guard, is sounded in a letter from the secretary of war to the secretary of the interior, which has been transmitted to Governor C. J. McCarthy.

Official announcement is also made that the First and Second Hawaiian Infantry regiments will not be sent away from the Islands in the present war emergency.

In addition to these announcements that will blast military hopes, the communication received by the Governor will materially lessen the hope for appointment of the Governor's nominee for territorial adjutant general to succeed Col. Will Wayne. It perhaps explains why the Governor has received no acknowledgement of his recommendation and no reply to his more recent cablegram urging haste in making the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by Colonel Wayne's resignation.

A reason is also suggested why the Governor's cabled query about the now famous "pink slip" exemption enlistment privilege for the members of the Fifth Regiment has never been answered by the Washington authorities.

And finally the question is raised as to who was the official authority originally for the formation of the so-called Hawaii home guard, after the Hawaii national guard regiments were called into the national service.

### Only Four Sentences

Only four brief sentences were used by the secretary of war in informing the secretary of interior for the information of the people of Hawaii that no equipment may be expected for the new national guard regiments and that the guard regiments now in the federal service are to remain in the Islands and supply all the "home guard" required. The secretary of war's letter was written on August 16 and was as follows:

It is not deemed advisable to organize and equip additional troops in the Territory of Hawaii. All available equipment is being used to supply units now organized or authorized to be called into service. Consideration of the needs of the country it is not thought the necessity will arise for calling the national guard of Hawaii into service outside of the limits of the Territory. The above action is considered the most advisable in view of the present emergency."

### Fifth Regiment Paid

Receipt of this letter from the secretary of war by Governor McCarthy caused him to say last night that "it looks like it means the abandonment of the plans for the Fifth Regiment," although he said such action would have to be decided upon after he had gone fully into the subject.

He added that the letter appeared to indicate the reason why no action had been taken upon his recommendation for the appointment of the adjutant general to succeed Col. Will Wayne, for he explained:

"The principal duty of an adjutant general would be with work connected with a new guard regiment." This, however, he says, may not be the case, as the adjutant general is paid by the territory, although the appointment is made by the President upon the recommendation of the Governor.

The Governor said he surmised that the receipt of the letter from the secretary of war might also explain why he had never received a reply to his cable sent to Washington asking that men joining the new guard regiment be not required to waive their present draft classifications by signing what is known as the "pink slip."

The cable was never answered. This letter may have been considered all the answer that was necessary," said the Governor.

### Who Started It, Anyway

Governor McCarthy is frankly puzzled as to how the action was started which led to the organizing of the Fifth Regiment, presumably by the promise or assurance of future equipment of the organization. The organizing of the regiment was started before he entered office as Governor and the details were all left to Col. Will Wayne, he says.

The Governor said last night he had not had an opportunity to consult Colonel Wayne since the communication had reached him from Washington and ascertain on what authority steps were taken to form the new guard regiment.

As is plainly indicated in the letter of the secretary of war, its formation was never authorized by the war department, although it may have been done so upon the recommendation of the Hawaiian Department. The Governor says he is confident his predecessor had nothing to do with the organizing of the regiment, but trusts Colonel Wayne will have a satisfactory explanation of how he came to start the organization.

### Law Shown Interest

Indirectly the letter of the secretary of war is the result of interest shown in the "home guard" by Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane while he was in Honolulu. The secretary's interest in the organization was aroused by a newspaper report of the intention to form a "home guard."

Early in June while still here Secretary Lane asked the Governor to submit a report regarding the new guard regiment. This the Governor did on June 25 after he had received a report of several pages from Colonel Wayne, principally regarding the equipment which would be needed for the organization.

Reading of the report and subsequent requests for equipment resulted in the subject being taken up by the secretary of interior with the secretary of war, it is now believed, which led to the communication being written which puts the Fifth Regiment in the non-military class, and kills the hopes of the men in the First and Second Hawaiian regiments to see active service.

In discussing the definiteness with which the secretary of war disposes of the Fifth Regiment, Governor McCarthy says he believes the extension of draft ages may have had something to do with the abandonment of home guard organizations which were started in some of the states, as well as in Hawaii.

All the men who are eligible to enlistment in the national guard regiments will soon be in military or semi-military work anyhow, following draft calls after the registration of the registrants between eighteen and twenty-one and between thirty-one and forty-five.

**How It Was Formed**

Some enlightenment as to how the Fifth Regiment came into being is contained in the following story which was printed in The Advertiser at the same time it was announced that a new guard regiment was to be organized to replace the regiments called into federal service.

"Major Will Wayne, adjutant general of the national guard, is a 'general' without an army—unless a stenographer, of the female persuasion, and a caretaker can be called an army."

## Seven Cents At Refinery Seaboard Points Is Price Set For Raw Cane Sugar

Seven cents a pound, an increase of \$19 a ton, is the figure for raw sugar that has been determined upon by the sugar equalization board, as was announced in an Associated Press dispatch which was received by The Advertiser last night. This message came from Washington and said: "The sugar equalization board has announced a new price of nine cents, f.o.b. seaboard refining points for cane sugar, less two cents differential to the refiners. This compares with an existing price of 7.34 cents a pound and the same allowance to refiners. It means that sugar will cost a cent a pound more to the consumer."

The increase in the wholesale price of refined cane sugar is 1.66 cents a pound and this is divided between the planter and the refiner on a basis of .85 of a cent to the former and .71 to the latter. There was announced a cent advance to the consumer a short time since and the new cent a pound increase makes a two cents increase to the consumer. While the dispatch does not say when the price is to become effective it is believed that it applies to the next crop and will not be operative until December though there is the possibility that it may go into operation earlier.

The sugar committee of the food administration and the Cuban planters have been at odds on the price for the next Cuban crop, the committee proposing a half cent increase and the Cubans wanting a cent. Evidently the agreement has been upon a seven cent price in New York, the Cubans to pay their freight, insurance and duty, instead of a price f.o.b., with a specified allowance added for duty, freight and insurance.

The full cent increase was hoped for in Honolulu but there has been a growing belief that the price would be slightly less, seven cents flat, and the larger advance was suggested but the opinion has prevailed that the government would not countenance a large increase to the consumer.

## Five-Foot-Tidal Wave Sweeps Lowlands Surrounding Hilo Bay

HILO, September 7.—A five foot tidal wave swamped the lower shore around Hilo Bay yesterday, running far up along the Waikana section and washing across the greater section of Mooleau Park and between the park and Waiala river.

The five-foot water crest swirled far up the river itself, creating a panic aboard the sampans, tied up in a big fleet in the lower reaches of Waiala.

The fishing crafts were torn from their moorings, smashed against each other and carried upstream.

The wave washed clear across Cocodut Island, doing some little damage, although the wave brought no damage to the main shore.

The first higher wave was followed by a second, smaller wave, which came within a few minutes of the greater disturbance.

## TWO HILO BOYS MAY SOON BE AVIATORS

Notified To Take Examination Here and Are Delighted At Prospect of Service

Gilbert Patten and Hector MacDonaid Hilo, two Hilo youths eighteen years of age, are to report to Fort Kaneohe tomorrow for examination and enlistment in the aviation corps. As both the boys are fine physical specimens of manhood there is little doubt but they will be able to pass the medical examination, and all other preliminaries have been satisfactorily settled, it is said.

Young Patten is six feet four inches in height and weighs 236 pounds. Young Patten is not so tall but is large in proportion.

The two Hilo youths were the most pleasant persons in Honolulu yesterday when they learned they would not have to wait for the draft, since word reached here a short time ago that no more volunteers were to be accepted in the army. As both boys had been waiting for their birthdays so they would be eighteen and eligible for enlistment they had no desire to wait longer to be called into service, especially as both had their hearts set on becoming aviators.

Patten is the son of Harry Patten, the cashier of the Hilo bank, and Moir is the son of John T. Moir, the manager of the Omoia plantation. Another Moir son, Goodale, former food commissioner on Hawaii, is now in the Second Hawaiian Infantry, but is to leave here soon for a mainland training camp.

## TURKS TREAT YANK PRISONERS WELL

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Officers and enlisted men of the United States ship Scorpion, interned at Constantinople by the Turkish government since April 11, 1917, are being accorded excellent treatment and all are in good health, the navy department announced tonight upon receipt of a report through the Swedish Legation at Constantinople.

The report, which tells of the conditions of living of the three officers and fifty-six men of the Scorpion's crew, was the first detailed word received since the gunboat was interned for failure to leave Turkish waters before the twenty-four-hour period expired.

The crew of the Scorpion receive wholesome and abundant food, the report states. Football games on the drill grounds of the Turkish minister of marine, visits under escort to Constantinople, daily newspapers and books are allowed the Americans. A healthier anchorage for the Scorpion has been provided and men have been permitted to visit dentists in the city.

The men are reported to be contented, their only requests as found by the Swedish officials being more news from home and more shore leave.

The announcement of the navy gives for the first time the names of the men interned. The officers are: Lieutenant Commanders James G. Olenchew, Weston, West Virginia, and John E. Huddleston, Geneva, Florida.

Lieutenant Lemmon L. Babbitt, Houghton, New York.

The enlisted men are: R. W. Longworth, East Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and D. L. Lotts, Independence, Iowa.

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C. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

To succeed Miss Ellenbeth Matthews, Professor of Household Economics at the College of Hawaii, who resigned at the close of the last college year, the board of regents have appointed Miss Winona Cruise. Professor Cruise, who is a Canadian by birth, is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of the Graduate School of Columbia University, New York City, where she received the degree of A. M. After a valuable practical experience as Dietitian of the Johns Hopkins Hospital she engaged in college teaching, and comes to college from the University of Louisiana. The appointment is made on the recommendation of President Dean, who secured the services of Professor Cruise while on his trip to the East.

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